**Listing of Claims:**

1. (previously presented) A method for statistically significantly potentiating the activity of an SN-38 prodrug, the method comprising co-administering an oligonucleotide that is from about 5 to about 15 nucleotides or from about 13 to about 100 nucleotides in length with the prodrug, wherein the oligonucleotide does not have two 5' and four 3' 2-O-methylribonucleosides or the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, and wherein statistical significance is determined using an unpaired t-test and p is less than 0.08 when the method is compared to a control in which either no prodrug is administered or no oligonucleotide is administered.

2. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the prodrug is an ester or an amide of SN-38.

3. (canceled)

4. (canceled)

5. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the prodrug is irinotecan.

6. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the oligonucleotide is selected from the group consisting of oligonucleotide phosphorothioates and oligonucleotide phosphorodithioates.

7. (canceled)

8. (previously presented) The method according to claim 6, wherein the oligonucleotide comprises a 2'-O-substituted ribonucleoside.

9. (previously presented) The method according to claim 8, wherein the 2'-O-substituted ribonucleoside is selected from the group consisting of 2'-O-methyl ribonucleosides and 2'-O-methoxyethoxy ribonucleosides.

10. (previously presented) A method for statistically significantly potentiating the activity of an SN-38 prodrug by a p value of less than 0.08 in an unpaired t-test, the method comprising co-administering an oligonucleotide that is from about 5 to about 15 nucleotides or from about 13 to about 100 nucleotides in length with the prodrug, wherein the oligonucleotide is administered before the prodrug, and wherein statistical significance is determined using an upaired t-test and p is less than 0.08 when the method is compared to a control in which either no prodrug is administered or no oligonucleotide is administered.

11. (previously presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the prodrug is an ester or an amide of SN-38.

12. (canceled)

13. (canceled)

14. (previously presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the prodrug is irinotecan.

15. (previously presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the oligonucleotide is selected from the group consisting of oligonucleotide phosphorothioates and oligonucleotide phosphorodithioates.

16. (canceled)

17. (original) The method according to claim 15, wherein the oligonucleotide comprises a 2'-O-substituted ribonucleoside.

18. (previously presented) The method according to claim 17, wherein the 2'-O-substituted ribonucleoside is selected from the group consisting of 2'-O-methyl ribonucleosides and 2'-O-methoxyethoxy ribonucleosides.

19. (previously presented) A method for statistically significantly potentiating the activity of an SN-38 prodrug, the method comprising co-administering an oligonucleotide that is from about 5 to about 15 or from about 13 to about 100 nucleotides in length with the prodrug, wherein the prodrug is present in an amount that would not be therapeutically effective in the absence of the oligonucleotide, and wherein statistical significance is determined using an unpaired t-test and p is less then 0.08 when the method is compared to a control in which either no prodrug is administered or no oligonucleotide is administered.

20. (previously presented) The method according to claim 19, wherein the prodrug is an ester or an amide of SN-38.

21. (canceled)

22. (canceled)

23. (previously presented) The method according to claim 19, wherein the prodrug is irinotecan.

24. (previously presented) The method according to claim 19, wherein the oligonucleotide is selected from the group consisting of oligonucleotide phosphorothioates and oligonucleotide phosphorodithioates.

25. (canceled)

26. (previously presented) The method according to claim 24, wherein the oligonucleotide comprises a 2'-O-substituted ribonucleoside.

27. (previously presented) The method according to claim 26, wherein the 2'-O-substituted ribonucleoside is selected from the group consisting of 2'-O-methyl ribonucleosides and 2'-O-methoxyethoxy ribonucleosides.

28. (canceled)

29. (previously presented) The method according to claim 2, wherein the oligonucleotide is selected from the group consisting of oligonucleotide phosphorothioates and oligonucleotide phosphorodithioates.

30. (previously presented) The method according to claim 5, wherein the oligonucleotide is selected from the group consisting of oligonucleotide phosphorothioates and oligonucleotide phosphorodithioates.

31. (previously presented) The method according to claim 11, wherein the oligonucleotide is selected from the group consisting of oligonucleotide phosphorothioates and oligonucleotide phosphorodithioates.

32. (previously presented) The method according to claim 14, wherein the oligonucleotide is selected from the group consisting of oligonucleotide phosphorothioates and oligonucleotide phosphorodithioates.

33. (previously presented) The method according to claim 20, wherein the oligonucleotide is selected from the group consisting of oligonucleotide phosphorothioates and oligonucleotide phosphorodithioates.

34. (previously presented) The method according to claim 23, wherein the oligonucleotide is selected from the group consisting of oligonucleotide phosphorothioates and oligonucleotide phosphorodithioates.

35. (canceled)

36. (canceled)

37. (canceled)